



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

CN Painting Test—See page 8

November 1,
1947
No 1493

PRICE THREEPENCE

A SCHOOL FOR ADVENTURE

The Thrills of a Cruise on the Garibaldi

ABOUT 60 lads between 15 and 18½ from different schools or jobs assembled last Saturday near the little Welsh town of Aberdovey for a 26-day course at the Outward Bound Sea School. Adventure and strenuous living is before them, culminating in their forming the crew of the Garibaldi, the School's 80-ton ketch, on a three-day cruise in Cardigan Bay.

The Outward Bound Sea School was established six years ago by the Blue Funnel Line to train apprentices in seamanship; now it has greatly widened its scope and provides a month of adventurous training to any lad who cares for it. The School is operated by the Outward Bound Trust, the President of which is Mr B. Seeborn Rowntree. Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, is on its Council.

The fee for the course, which is available for 120 boys each month, is £15, and in most cases this is paid by local education authorities, youth organisations, or by business firms. Any boy, however, can go. He does not have to be "tough" to begin with, for the athletic and other tests are not competitive in the ordinary way, each lad being judged on his improvement on earlier achievement. Every lad who fulfils the conditions set by the school receives the OBSS membership badge, the highest award being the Silver Badge.

Hills of Aberdovey

The school stands high on a hillside, and its grounds run down to the shore of the lovely Dovey Estuary. In the background rise the hills of Aberdovey, from whose tops is to be seen, set among the clouds, the long, steep ridge of Cader Idris, the fifth highest mountain of Wales.

Life at the School is strenuous indeed. The day starts with a skip and run, followed by a cold shower—summer and winter alike. Then there are athletics and "monkey-work" on the ropes, including walking along one sus-

pended rope while clinging to another rope above. There are classes in sailing, navigation, and general seamanship. On several days there is preparatory training for climbing Cader Idris, 2914 feet, which is a hard struggle through bracken and over jagged rocks, a test of doggedness and the will to succeed.

The lads always gladly submit to this arduous training, their attitude being summed up by the boy who wrote:

"Chaps feel they must work well. They feel they will let the other fellow down if they don't..."

Worthwhile, Indeed

Another lad, describing his cruise on the Garibaldi, wrote:

"I shall never forget the thrill I got when I felt the ship lift as she breasted the swell, and the sight of the sails filling as the wind brought her along. The wind and spray seemed to wash away the cobwebs of years of idle, slack existence—it was like the cold shower we have at the school every morning, sweeping away the languid effects of sleep."

"When I was on the bowsprit and jibboom, on look-out, a cold wind blowing, the bows lifting and falling with the splash of waves beneath, I felt I had never done anything so worthwhile in my life."

Worthwhile, indeed, it all is, and fortunate are the young men who can have such an unforgettable experience.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE

ONE wet Monday morning recently the bus at Glenmoriston, Scotland, suddenly stopped. The passengers, curious about the abrupt halt, peered through the damp, streaming windows and saw—a baby roe deer standing near the front wheel, its soft brown eyes wide with pathetic bewilderment.

Softly, the driver opened his door and went towards it, while the little creature backed away. Then there came the sound of rustling in the undergrowth some distance from the road. Realising at once that it was the mother watching her offspring, the driver gently shepherd the roe deer in that direction and in a few moments the watching passengers had the satisfaction of seeing the mother nuzzling her baby.

Having done his good deed for the day to the satisfaction of everybody, the driver climbed back into his seat and the bus drove on through the rain.

LOOKING FORWARD



Three happy passengers and a mascot on their way from the Motherland to Australia in an emigrant ship

Finding Fame with Mrs Fluster

EVER since she was old enough to hold a pencil, or a paint brush, Angela Ogden has loved drawing and painting. Now, at 12, she is a professional artist and writer, and has made a contract with a London publisher, Mr Herbert Joseph, to write and illustrate six books in the next six years.

Angela Ogden is a cheery schoolgirl who is a boarder at Longdene co-educational school

—not forgetting Edward Digby-Hammersmith the robin.

Angela does not use models for her drawings, she copies the pictures that are in her mind's eye. Once when she was nine and a half, her teacher read to the class Coleridge's famous poem, The Ancient Mariner, and afterwards asked them to draw his picture. In ten minutes Angela produced a sketch which astounded her teacher.

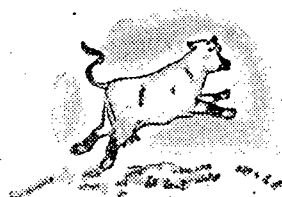
Success has not spoiled Angela. Indeed, her publisher has said that he thinks she is quite incapable of being spoilt.

She loves animals and hopes, one day, to have a horse of her own, for riding is one of her hobbies. Another is swimming. She likes films too, her favourite film stars being James Mason and Ingrid Bergman. She has an ambition to go into films herself when she is grown up, and act serious parts. But, of course, she also wants to go on with her drawing and writing.

She is also fond of music, especially Beethoven, of whose works she likes the Pastoral Symphony best, and she also likes jazz, "but it must be American jazz."

Although Angela says she does not like school subjects, except, perhaps, languages, she is near the top of her class, although 18 months below its average age.

CN readers will wish this very talented schoolgirl all success in the years that lie before her.

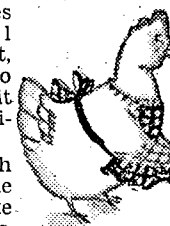


Mooky

in Chiddingstone Castle in Kent. Her first book will appear this November and is called Mrs Fluster and Family. "Her next two books will be about Mrs Fluster (who is really a hen) and Mrs Fluster's large and adventurous family, Mortimer the elephant, Mooky the cow, Snooky the rabbit, and the others

MANY THANKS

THE Netherlands Government has made a gift of 500 Friesian heifers to Britain to show the sympathy of the Dutch people for British farmers' losses last winter. The cattle will be sold to benefit the Agricultural Disaster Fund of the National Farmers' Union.



Mrs Fluster

The Missing Band

A TROY-TOWN TALE

The visit of the King and Queen to Cornwall has reminded a CN correspondent of a tragicomic incident which occurred last century when Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort made a tour of the Duchy.

AMONG the towns visited was Fowey, where, determined to outshine other places, the people had made elaborate plans, including the augmenting of the town band by the band from Looe.

Crowds of people streamed into quaint little Fowey by penny-farthing and donkey-cart, by every available means. It was a day to be remembered. A warm day, too!

Alive to the importance of the occasion, the bandsmen stripped their shining instruments of the green baize coverings and took up their positions. But the great hour came and went! The Queen was late!

A broiling sun blazed out of a cloudless sky. The hot and perspiring and thirsty bandsmen grew restless; and at last, dropping their instruments, they held a whispered consultation and elbowed their way through the crowd to the nearest taverns, leaving a 10-year-old cornet player in charge.

Then the Queen came—and the bandsmen were not there!

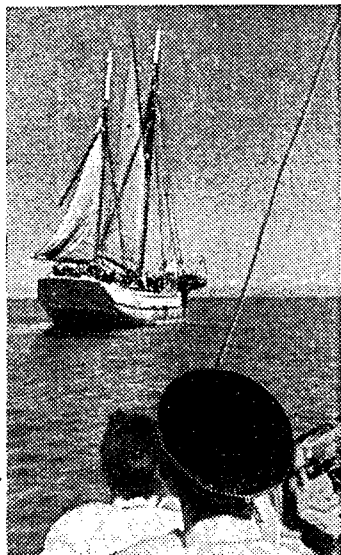
The little cornet player, however, was master of the situation. Lifting his instrument to his lips, he sounded the National Anthem in clear, unflinching notes. As the echoes died away the bandsmen rushed to their places. But they were too late—the Queen had passed on!

YOUNG ENTERPRISE

GEORGE STEEL, of Dundee, is an enterprising lad. Three years ago, when he was only nine, he organised a salvage collecting squad, complete with barrows; and every Saturday night he used to share out the week's takings with his six "employees." Everybody was happy and then, unfortunately, the supply of salvage stopped.

Undaunted, George started a "factory" in the basement of his house. Two old prams, a shilling's worth of nails, and some scrap wood collected from sawmills were the only assets of the new company. From this unpromising material a barrow was made and sold at once for ten shillings. Since then the boys have made more of them, and as a side-line convert orange boxes into neat rabbit hutches.

George controls this promising business from an office not too luxurious, consisting as it does of a desk and a chair screened off in a corner by a clothes-horse covered with sacking. But, as he says, the firm cannot afford luxuries at present as they are saving hard to buy a donkey for carting wood.



The Garibaldi

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS HOME POWER

SHOW THE WAY

A HEARTENING example of courage and foresight in international relations is shown in the unanimous report to the United Nations made the other day by a Trusteeship Council Mission on the possibilities of self-government among the Western Samoan islanders.

Western Samoa is a tiny area, just a bare 1130 square miles, and the total number of its population only just exceeds 71,000. So no one, of course, can pretend that the developments in Western Samoa, which came under United Nations trusteeship in December 1946, can have a big influence on world affairs. Yet, what has happened there provides a perfect example of how the difficult but very important question of progress in the colonial territories can be solved in the spirit of democratic, international co-operation.

This is the significant story of Western Samoan Mission, which is under the direction of the United Nations, the first venture of this kind. There were three members—Mr Francis B. Sayre, former US High Commissioner for the Philippines, as the leader, a Belgian, and a Chilean. The Mission went to Western Samoa following a petition of Samoan leaders to the Trusteeship Council of Uno at New York.

The petition argued that the

time had come for the Samoans to take an increasing part in the Government of their islands. They did not mean by this that the existing Government should be removed completely. They showed in the petition that they understood their own political immaturity, which can be put right only in the hard school of life. The petition therefore asked that New Zealand should act as Western Samoan "protector and adviser."

Seven Fruitful Weeks

The American, the Chilean, and the Belgian were duly appointed; and they reached Apia, Western Samoa, on July 4, staying there for seven weeks. These were fruitful weeks spent on journeys around two main islands, Savai'i and Upolu, visiting Samoan villages, listening to Samoan chiefs and also to the Europeans established there.

Although the Samoan islands are remote from the main centres of civilisation they are enjoying today an unprecedented economic prosperity. The great world shortage of fats has sent up the price of copra (the commercial name for dried coconut kernel), from which fat is extracted, and copra forms one of the islands' two chief products. The other is cocoa, which is also in great demand.

It is worth considering this economic factor. Prosperity stimulates the human mind. Poverty tends to dull it. The prosperity of the Samoan natives has certainly been one of the chief factors making the Samoans more confident, and teaching them self-reliance not only in economic but also in political matters. They are now likely to progress far—and fast—on the road to self-determination.

Equality For All

The Mission's unanimous report recommended the creation of a Legislative Assembly giving Samoans absolute majority and a real power of legislation. The New Zealand Government, acting through a High Commissioner, will still have wide powers in external relations, defence, currency, loans, and in discharging responsibility under the United Nations Charter. But the High Commissioner's veto on laws passed by the Samoan Assembly will, as the Mission has recommended, be used sparingly. There will also be a new constitution for Samoa recognising local customs and traditions and establishing equality of all races and religions.

"We should all give heed today to this story of the Western Samoan progress. The way its difficulties are being solved is an excellent lesson in the ways of international democracy which many of the bigger and more powerful countries could safely follow, for the sake of world peace."

Those familiar two letters, H.P., stand for another important thing in these times—Home Power. How we can help industry by a wise use of electricity in our homes is splendidly illustrated at the Home and Factory Power Exhibition at the Science Museum, South Kensington.

One model shows a workshop employing 24 people and driven by a one-horse-power motor. The visitor switches on an electric fire and the factory workers' horse power becomes home power; the 24 puppet workers at once sit down and wait until the electric fire is switched off.

Other models and vividly-displayed information show how we can avoid the worst kinds of winter discomfort in our homes while at the same time giving industry a fair chance.

On the Ice



Thirteen-year-old Valda Osborne, youngest entrant in the British Women's Amateur Skating Championship which takes place next month, practising at Richmond.

WRONGLY ACCUSED

Not long ago the boys of a school at Colchester felt aggrieved because the school maids had accused them of hiding their clothes pegs.

What should they want with clothes pegs? they asked; but the maids were not convinced and, like Doc in Snow White, searched "every crook and nanny," grumbling all the time about the "mischievous lot of magpies."

Magpies! That gave someone an idea. A further search was made and a magpie's nest containing 35 clothes pegs was found on the school premises.

Two Chairs

MANY London churches have treasured works of art, and some of them are being exhibited at the Foyle Art Gallery, Charing Cross Road, until November 8. The Exhibition has been organised by the Bishop of London's £750,000 Reconstruction Fund.

One interesting exhibit, from St Paul's, Covent Garden, is a chair made in Chippendale's workshop. Another is the velvet chair designed by Wren for St Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire. It was made in 1697 and cost 33 shillings!

WORLD NEWS REEL

BOW-WOW. A Chicago dog-lover has constructed a snack machine for his pet and trained him to press a button on it and thus release a dog-biscuit.

Over a million Mexicans have been taught to read and write in the last three years—a five per cent reduction in the illiteracy rate.

Some 62,000 more acres of sugar cane to be planted in Northern Zululand will ensure South Africa an annual sugar production of one million tons by 1950, a fourth being available for export. This will double this year's production.

LONG WALK. Three Australian girls are on a 6000-mile walking tour of New Zealand.

The German battleship Gneisenau, which went down in the Polish harbour of Gdynia, is to be used as a breakwater.

State dinners at the White House, Washington, have been cancelled for this season by President and Mrs Truman because of the necessity to conserve food so that the U.S. can help to relieve hunger in other countries.

MERCY PLANE. A Royal Canadian Air Force plane has flown supplies of penicillin to India and Pakistan for use in the refugee camps.

HOME NEWS REEL

CLOCKS BACK. Summer Time ends early on Sunday morning, November 2. Put your clock back one hour before going to bed on Saturday night.

Work on school buildings to cost £9,000,000 has already been started this year.

Princess Elizabeth, newly-elected President of The Royal Society of Arts, is to preside at the opening of the Society's 194th session on November 5.

KIND WORLD. Skegness Hotel and Boarding House Proprietors' Association gave a week's holiday to 135 widows and children of Whitehaven pit disaster victims.

The Save Europe Now organisation are opening a campaign for Christmas parcels for European children. Sweets, toys, paints, and so on are wanted. Details from 15 James Street, London, WC2.

The recent conference of the National Union of Teachers accepted the new rates of salaries for teachers recommended by the Burnham Committee.

JOBS. The Ministry of Supply requires 160 boys and girls between 16 and 18 to be trained for engineering work on atomic energy, jet propulsion, radar, and telecommunications research. Details can be obtained from the

Eire's budget provides for an increase in price of tobacco, liquor, and entertainments. Sur-tax and the road tax on cars have also been increased. These increases have been made to bring down the price of bread, flour, tea, and sugar.

Ingots of gold worth more than £6,000,000 which were taken from Rome by the Germans and discovered in North Italy by U.S. troops have been officially restored to Italy.

ICED WIND. U.S. Army Air Force planes recently studied the effect of dropping ice on a hurricane moving across the Atlantic from Florida.

Argentina has ordered two refrigerator ships of 8700 tons each from Cammell Laird and Company of Birkenhead.

Switzerland's imports from Britain last September were £2,000,000 compared with the previous record of £1,500,000.

NEW STATE. Burma is to become an independent sovereign state next January, and a treaty between Britain and Burma, has recently been signed in London.

The Second General Conference of Unesco has been fixed for November 6 in Mexico City. The Mexican Ministry of Education has set up a National Commission for co-operation with Unesco.

Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W1.

A field herb which caused the deaths of three children has been identified as hemlock water-dropwort, one of the most poisonous common plants in this country. It can be mistaken for parsnip or artichoke.

An illuminated Bible, completed in 1290, which belongs to the Church of St Peter's, Cornhill, London, is on view at the Guildhall Museum.

The King and Queen and Princess Elizabeth, as well as the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, have each agreed to be responsible for the education and medical care of a leper child.

FIDO. The method of dispersing fog on airfields by burning petrol, known in the war as Fido, is to be used in emergencies for civil aircraft arriving in Southern England.

In response to Mr Churchill's appeal for the Royal Armoured Corps' war memorial benevolent fund, Mr Rupert Turner of Buxton has given £20,000. He has already given away £1,000,000 to good causes.

On a recreation ground at Willesden, North London, drilling for oil has been going on. Samples of chalk and clay which were dug up showed the presence of oil.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

FOR GALLANTRY. The Girl Guides Silver Cross has been awarded to 15-year-old Sylvia Perry, of the 1st Hoddesden Ranger Company, for rescuing a 16-year-old boy from drowning in the River Lea.

Scouts from many countries in the Pacific will gather at a Pacific Jamboree to be held in Australia in December, 1948. The Chief Scout, Lord Rowallan, hopes to be present.

Scouts of Merborough recently presented a pageant, based on a story from Scott's *Ivanhoe*,

among the ruins of Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire. The pageant depicted the meeting of Richard I and Robin Hood.

MARCHING ON. No fewer than 28 new Boys Brigade Companies have been enrolled overseas: New Zealand 14; Nigeria 6; Canada 6; South Australia 1; and Sierra Leone 1.

Two hundred New Zealand Scouts who came here to attend the World Jamboree in France in August have arrived back in New Zealand.

Wallets From Waste

To use old railway wagon sheets and old carriage seats as envelopes for letters seems at first sight a far-fetched idea, but the GWR is doing it to help the national campaign to save paper.

About 250,000 letters are carried every day between the GWR headquarters and the bigger stations and divisional offices. Instead of using envelopes for a great part of these, the company has had wallets made from the cloth of old carriage seats and old wagon sheets, the material being stiffened with plywood. In these wallets the letters can be carried unenveloped.

BRIDGE IN DANGER

ONE of Britain's famous suspension bridges is in danger; consulting engineers have discovered that the supports at one corner of Conway Bridge are sagging. Although it is not likely to collapse, its slow deterioration is causing some concern, and the Minister of Transport is being urged to consider its rebuilding, or the provision of a new bridge.

Let us hope, however, that this bridge, built by Telford in 1826, can be saved. With Conway's 700-year-old castle in the background, it is one of the picturesque sights of North Wales.

LEARNING FROM US

HOLDERS of United Nations Social Affairs scholarships have been taking part in a course on British social services. The 25 scholarship holders have come here from Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and they will study such subjects as our methods of rehabilitating the disabled; the instruction of the blind, deaf, and dumb; social insurance; child welfare; and social aspects of housing, medicine, and industry.

Billy Meets His Heroes

LITTLE BILLY COWIE, of West Auckland, used to play school football and it was his ambition to become a goalkeeper. He was always practising all he could learn from famous goalkeepers, one of his favourites being Jimmy Strong, Burnley's goalkeeper.

A short time ago Billy became ill. Infantile paralysis was diagnosed and he was rushed to hospital in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His football ambitions becoming known to the hospital sister, she wrote to Mr Cliff Britton, Burnley's popular manager, and he passed the letter over to Jimmy Strong.

Jimmy Strong immediately took a personal interest in the case and

sent a photograph of Burnley's team and autographs, and every Sunday despatches some friendly message to his young admirer together with training routine and items of interest about current matches.

Then came a great day for Billy. Four players in Burnley's Central League team who were playing in Newcastle called on him at Jimmy Strong's request! On returning to Burnley, these players expressed their admiration at Billy's determination to recover his health and take the field again.

It is good to learn that their visit has done the little patient "a world of good," and he is now making good progress.

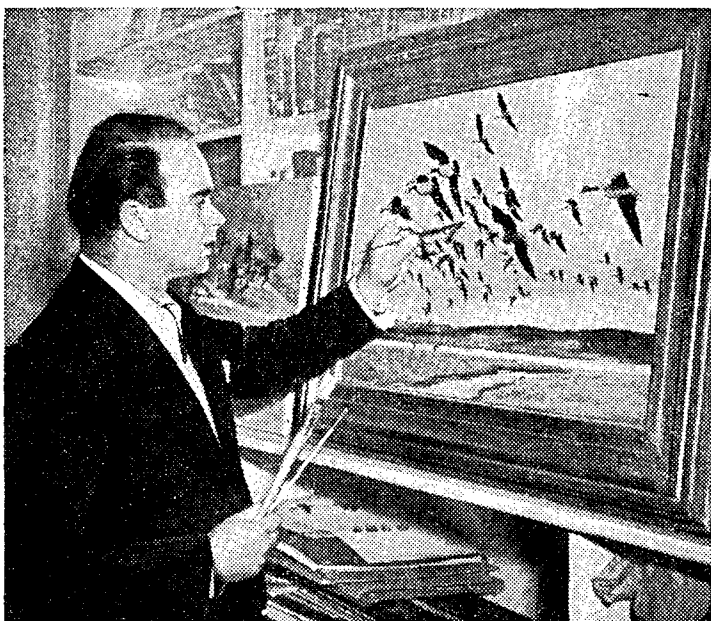
THE STOREHOUSE OF HIS MIND

THE Church of England's oldest clergyman, the Revd Arthur Sewell, recently celebrated his 106th birthday at Cambridge. He was ordained in 1866 and continued as an active church worker until 1935. From the vast richness of his experiences he can recall hearing Dr Livingstone lecture and Dr Pusey preach, as well as the sweet singing of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale."

Mails For the Islands

RECENTLY, in Glasgow, Mr Wilfred Paling, the Postmaster General, discussed plans for improved mail and telephone services for the Outer Hebrides and the Orkneys and Shetlands. Already arrangements have been made to convey mail by air to Islay in the Hebrides. Life in such islands can be very isolated with boats calling but once a week, or less frequently in bad weather.

Even as recently as two hundred years ago the Shetlands had more affinity with Scandinavia than Britain. About 1736, vessels began to sail from Leith to Lerwick, the Shetland capital, once a year with mail and books for the educated and goods for the merchants. Now the island is much better provided for, but there are others where the postal services need improvement.



Famous Son of a Famous Father

Son of the hero of the South Pole, and gallant commander of one of the Navy's little ships during the war, Peter Scott is here seen in his London home at work on one of his beautiful paintings of bird life.

GIRL PIONEERS WANTED

THE CN recently described the adventures of an heroic young English nurse who volunteered for work among the Eskimos on the ice-bound coast of Labrador. Now the Canadian Government wants more adventurous young women to act as nurses' companions at three new nursing stations for Eskimos, two of them in northern Quebec and the third in southern Baffin Island.

These health centres will not only provide medical aid and give instruction in hygiene to the simple wandering folk of the North, they will also provide educational opportunities for young Eskimos who come to the centres as patients, or happen to live in the neighbourhood.

So the young women who volunteer for this pioneer work, though they need not be trained nurses, will be expected to be able to teach.

PRESERVING A PLAYGROUND

DESPITE its nearness to industrial centres, the Craven District of Yorkshire, which includes the upper stretches of Wharfedale, Ribblesdale, and Aire-dale (popularly known as Malhamdale), is to remain unspoiled. A Craven branch of the Council of Preservation of Rural England, established at Skipton, will act as guardians over this Northern playground of wild moorland, rich fertile valleys, and wonderful limestone caves.

Scholarly Ambassador

THE new Italian Ambassador to Britain, Duke Tomaso Gal-larati-Scotti, is the head of one of the oldest Lombard families. As an advanced Liberal he was opposed to Fascism, and when Mussolini came into power he retired from his public activities to devote himself to his studies.

He is a scholarly man and has written a life of Dante as well as plays, novels, and essays. Towards the end of the war he was prominent among those who persuaded King Victor Emmanuel to get rid of Mussolini. When the Germans invaded north Italy the Duke took refuge in Switzerland. After the liberation he was appointed Italian Ambassador to Madrid.

TENDER PORTER

THE Times recently published an item from its files in 1847 reminding us of the days when there were no communication cords in railway trains.

The newspaper reported that on the GWR:

A man, to be called "a travelling carriage porter" is to accompany the train, and will occupy a seat on the tender, from which he is to keep a steady and vigilant look-out on both sides and along the top of the carriages, so that he may at once observe if any accident should occur, and communicate with the engine-man. This is a step in the right direction, but it is, we fear, a very small and inefficient one. The public will, after all, be at the mercy of a railway servant, against whose carelessness there will be no provision, and we hold, therefore, to the expediency of some mechanical contrivance by which the passengers may make a signal for themselves in case of accident . . .



Wonderland Village

For seven years Mr Edgar Wilson of West Norwood, London, has been building model houses, and now he has offered to present Australia with a complete miniature Tudor village. He is seen in the picture with two young admirers of his work.

Another Princess Elizabeth

THE austerity wedding of our beloved Princess will be in marked contrast to that of another Princess Elizabeth, only daughter of James I of England.

When this Stuart princess married Frederick V, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, in 1613, her father indulged her right royally. The wedding celebrations at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, cost £100,000, a vast sum of money in those days; and soon afterwards the royal couple went over to the Continent and had another lavish wedding celebration at Heidelberg!

This Princess Elizabeth was the ancestress of our own Princess Elizabeth. Her daughter was Princess Sophia of Hanover, the mother of George I, from whom our reigning Sovereign is descended.

SHORT OF ELEPHANTS

PERHAPS the strangest reason for the delay in fitting out ships now being built in Britain is the shortage of elephants!

Most British ships are fitted with teak rails and deck planking (we imported 500,000 tons of teak in 1939), and as this durable timber is in short supply a softer substitute is being used. Teak comes from Burma, but owing to the Japanese there are comparatively few elephants to do the clearing and carrying of the wood.

Everlasting Egg

"Do hens with wooden legs lay wooden eggs?" a young friend of ours asked his teacher the other day.

She gave him a bad conduct mark. "You know there is no such thing as a hen with a wooden leg, or as a wooden egg either," she remarked sternly.

But there she was wrong. For our young friend had heard of the wooden egg marked "Poland's thirty-millionth egg—that's me," which had been issued to a London housewife to celebrate the completion of this huge total of eggs sent from Poland to Britain since trade between the two countries was re-opened last year. The housewife also received a souvenir from the Polish Embassy.

CHIMNEY PIECE

A SEAGULL flew down the chimney of a house at Plymouth and plunged through the firegrate into the living-room, looking like a huge blackbird. It made an attack on the family cat, ate the wallflowers in a vase, and defied capture until a policeman was sent for. When at last the bird was captured it was taken to the seashore and released.

Education For Rhodesians

EDUCATION for the native people of Rhodesia does not go beyond the Matriculation Standard, and in order to help those who wish to go higher, the Coloured Community Development Fund has launched the Cecilian Bursary Fund to provide bursaries of £50 a year, for three years, to those who cannot benefit from the Education Department grants.

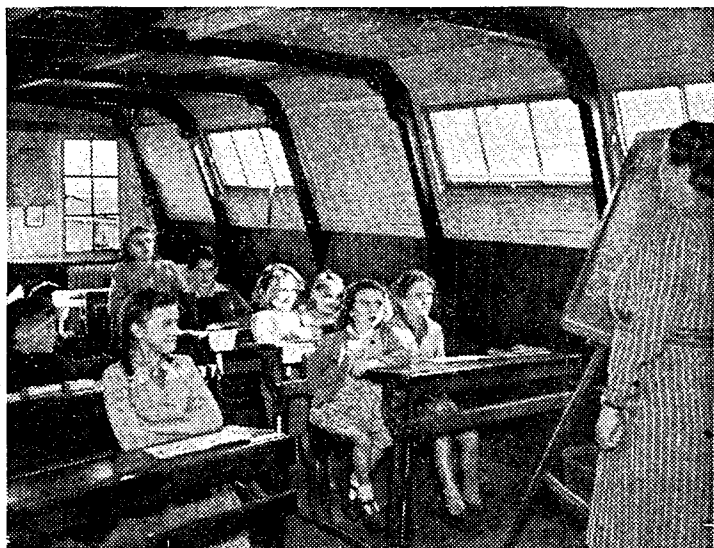
The fund is named after the great Empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, whose aim was: "Equal rights for every civilised man south of the Zambesi." Donations can be sent to the Organising Secretary, Cecilian Bursary Fund, P O Box 397, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

YOUNG AT 50

JEAN BOROTRA, the French tennis player, is so esteemed and admired in England that there was as much rejoicing over his recent victories against England in London as there would have been among his own fellow-countrymen had the matches been played in Paris. There was not only his speed and fine technique to applaud; there was also the astonishing fact that Borotra won both his singles and the two doubles in which he appeared, in his 50th year, convincing proof of his wonderfully youthful fitness. He is still the Bounding Basque!

GOLD GOLF CUP

LED by Henry Cotton, ten of Britain's best golfers have gone to America to try to wrest from Uncle Sam the Ryder Cup, which his players have held since 1937. This cup, which is of gold, was presented by the late Sir Samuel Ryder, a great English sportsman, in 1927.



Floating Schoolroom

Children of the barges on the Grand Union Canal attend school in a boat moored at Southall, Middlesex. The classroom seats 28, but the number of pupils varies according to the number of barges at the depot.

REVEALING THE OLD MASTERS

THE National Gallery Exhibition of Old Masters which have been cleaned recently has aroused great interest. In addition to the pictures there are photographs of them in various stages of the restoration process, and photographs of the latest scientific aids which have made this work possible.

One of these is the Tintometer, an instrument which has been in use for about fifty years to measure change in the colour of dyes and has been cleverly adapted by the picture-restorers.

Through its eyepiece is seen the area of picture under test, against which has been placed a substance called "standard white" (magnesium carbonate). A beam of light is reflected back from both picture and standard white at the same time. Slides of coloured glass are placed in the path of the standard white beam until they exactly match the colour reflected from the picture. The difference is measured by a scale of numbers, and by the comparison of readings before and after cleaning it can be determined how much a picture's colours have altered.

The Tintometer's work is seen to great advantage in valuing

the effect of cleaning on such a picture as the Vase of Flowers by Van Huysum. When the old discoloured varnish had been removed from half of this picture it was found that the brilliance of the colours had been quite hidden. Now the green has become twice as green, the mauve five times more mauve, the blue eleven times more blue.

Another instrument, the Polarising Microscope is able to distinguish the age of different pigments, and so makes it possible to find out what was really painted by an artist and what has been added. Sometimes it actually proves whether a picture was painted by a particular man or not, and as well as exposing frauds helps to reveal a great artist's work which someone else has covered up. For instance, it has shown that a hand has been painted in on Rembrandt's picture of a Woman Bathing, and that the Brazen Serpent by Rubens was probably the work of his pupils.

One of the most pleasing results of the new treatment (which was begun in real earnest ten years ago) is the brilliant light with which such pictures as the landscapes by Rubens now glow.

Hearts of Oak and Masts of Kauri

CONSIDERABLE controversy is raging at the present time in New Zealand over the preservation, in whole or in part, of the 40,000-acre Waipoua Kauri Forest in North Island.

During one of the discussions it was recalled that spars of kauri were decisive factors at the battle of Trafalgar. It seems that the British Admiralty was so impressed with spars from the forests of New Zealand's Northland that in 1793, long before the Dominion was even a Crown colony, and again in 1801, two naval supply ships were sent specially to New Zealand to load spars of kauri for war vessels.

It was a highly-secret undertaking as it was essential that the French at no time should hear of it. The spars arrived safely and were stepped. Then there was a long chase across the

Atlantic to the West Indies and back again to Trafalgar.

Both in open-sea running and in battle formation British warships equipped with the kauri spars were able to crowd on twice as much sail, because of the strength of the masts. Their speed and extra manoeuvrability was a very important factor in the battle that virtually ended Napoleon's ambitions of smashing Britain on the sea.

The historic spars were from 70 to 80 feet long and perfectly straight. They were cut by Maori tribesmen, who were already expert in felling trees.

New Zealand's contribution to the victory at Trafalgar, if a small one, was nevertheless an important one; and it must have been the first of New Zealand's many contributions to the Mother Country in her hours of need.

King George's Fields

IN 1936 it was decided that one national memorial to King George V should take the form of new playing fields for young people. A trust, called the King George's Fields Foundation, was formed and has now reported on the first ten years of its work, undertaken in close collaboration with the National Playing Fields Association.

Up to the end of 1946, 494 schemes for King George's Fields had been approved—369 in England, 83 in Scotland, 34 in Wales, seven in Northern Ireland, and one in the Channel Islands. Also, memorial fields had been established in Aden, Barbados, the Falkland Islands, Malta, and Nigeria.

The funds collected by the National Memorial Committee, about £471,000, were only sufficient to meet a part of the costs of the various schemes, the rest being met by local authorities or local trustees.

When surveys were made in 1937, it was found that, on the average, not one rural parish in ten in Britain possessed a public playing field. The Foundation's schemes have much improved the position; but much remains to be done before it can be said that everyone can boast a playing field near his home.

THE PENNINE WAY

FOR ten years and more walkers in the North of England have cherished the hope that one day they might walk along the backbone of England from the Peak in Derbyshire to the Cheviots in Northumberland—two hundred and fifty miles of mountain country—without fear of trespassing. Much of this wonderful mountain country is privately owned, but now that the Minister of Town and Country Planning has approved the proposed Pennine Way the hopes of the North look brighter.

Mr John Wood has walked most of the way along the new footpath and describes it with charm and vigour in his book *Mountain Trail* (Allen and Unwin, 16s); he is a fine and friendly guide.

Mechanised



Undaunted by the petrol cut, John Dickinson, an Oxford student, fitted his push-bike with a battery and the starter-motor from a car.

The Editor's Table

HERITAGE

THE annual report of the National Trust, which now controls over a hundred and twenty thousand acres in England and Wales as well as many famous houses, should bring a warm glow to the hearts of all who hold our heritage precious.

This great venture of faith and imagination, launched fifty-two years ago, is continually adding rich chapters to its book of beauty and history. Acres in the Lake district; historic houses in the West; and a hill-top in Surrey are among the riches lately secured for safe keeping in the name of the people.

Here is a sample of that characteristic mixture of private initiative and public support which is typical of British action at its best. It adapts the old order of our national life to meet 20th-century changes. Great houses suited to the spacious ways of former ages cannot in these times be maintained by private families; but in trust for the nation they can be used to give pleasure and profit to the many. Instead of being allowed to decay the great house is being maintained; its beauty, mellowed by the passing years, is an inheritance shared by all.

CARING for some of the stately homes of England in these changing times is, however, merely part of the National Trust's high service to us all. Much of the unsurpassed beauty of our countryside is also in its care. Every acre the Trust holds is a rare piece set in a matchless landscape, or is "holding solitude in its keep" on the high hills. Acres here and acres there sold for development too often have scarred the face of beauty, and in preventing much of this the National Trust is Britain's watchdog.

None of these acres or houses, however, held in trust for our national wealth and pleasure, are allowed to become mere museum pieces. Farming land is farmed, the houses are lived in wherever possible. The National Trust is a living trust which honours the past but recognises the needs of the present.

THE green oak sprig emblem of the National Trust is a symbol of faith in our traditional foundations and a sign also that from the acorn great trees may grow and flourish for the well-being of the people.

HOW BEAUTIFUL THEY STAND

THE stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand, Amidst their tall ancestral trees, O'er all the pleasant land! The deer across their greensward bound Through shade and sunny gleam, And the swan glides past them with the sound Of some rejoicing stream.

Felicia Hemans

The Country Comes to Town

CITY streets seem to have little connection with the countryside. Yet the very existence of the people who throng those streets daily depends upon the fruits of the earth.

That "flower of cities all," the City of London, has recognised this vital fact by making the Lord Mayor's Show this year mainly a pageant of farming. It will be called *The Country Comes to the City*.

Farmer Giles and his henchmen will bring to the famous City procession a breath of the green countryside of England upon which the city workers are largely dependent for their daily food, and those who toil in the capital will have an excellent chance to pay tribute to their fellow-countrymen whose labour mean so much to us all.

ALCOHOL OR FOOD?

IN the United States 36 out of 39 distillery companies have agreed to close down for a period of 60 days, which began on October 26, in order to save grain for shipment to hungry Europe.

An American newspaper proprietor, however, wants to know if there is any guarantee that the grain thus sent will not be used for making alcoholic liquor, suggesting that "Britons drink enough beer during a year to float the British Navy."

That, of course, is exaggeration; but the fact remains that though there is a shortage of feeding stuffs for animals, we use good grain for brewing beer. Last year Britain's drink bill was £680,000,000, about £13 per head of the population.

However, the Americans are hardly in a position to advocate temperance on our part, for a sum of £14 per head was spent in the US last year on alcoholic drinks.

Under the E

A HOUSEWIFE complains that there is too much shoddy in the shops. She should leave it there.

A MAN who has found a stray goat does not know what to do with it. Is on the horns of a dilemma.

BRITISH women are demanding a larger glove than before the war. They have got their hand in.

If turnips grow too large they will go woolly, says a gardening expert. Then you can make muffs of them.



A MAN says he had the most striking moustache in his regiment. It took everyone's eye.

Money Troubles Are No New Thing

THE crisis in our national affairs is serious indeed, but the nation has outlived financial perils before—perils which, at the time, seemed worse than the present one. Our particular crisis, although springing from a different origin, might seem an echo, a variant, of the crisis that temporarily half-paralysed the country exactly a century ago.

The month of October 1847 was the blackest of that year of commercial depression and disaster, which had its origin largely in the failure of harvests and a spate of railway speculation. Today for the most part, our business concerns great and small are solvent, capable of paying 20 shillings to the pound; we have no epidemic of bankruptcies such as 1847 saw. Throughout the October of that year the British public did not know who was really solvent, who insolvent.

During the closing days of the month it was shown that the many businesses that had crashed included six banks.

The nation, however, overcame that crisis in its affairs, as it will undoubtedly overcome the present one if the people remain steady and work with a will.

POLITENESS PAYS

NOTICES bearing the request *Please Proceed Politely* have been set up by Coulsdon and Purley Road Safety Committee. We cannot be reminded too often that impatience, irritability, and sheer bad manners are responsible for a great number of accidents on our roads.

A little more courtesy by everybody—drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians alike—would quickly reduce the tragic toll.

JUST AN IDEA

As Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote, *Knowledge and timber should not be much used until they are seasoned.*

Editor's Table

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW
If trying children
are ever successful



DIET in some convalescent homes is indifferent. The patients are not.

IN our climate extremes of temperature are the order of the day. Or disorder.

A LADY wore an apple-sized mother-of-pearl hatpin. Most people couldn't see the point of it.

SOME people refuse to pay the high prices asked for belts. Say if they did they couldn't make both ends meet.

MOST customers are sure of a fair deal from their grocer. Some expect a good deal.

THINGS SAID

IF we want our bread and butter, and our raw cotton and rubber, we've got to make the things that the world will take in exchange for them—even if it hurts.

Herbert Morrison, M.P.

NOTHING is more important in helping the country in its present difficulties than fuel economy.

The Minister of Fuel

LOVE for and loyalty to a single throne has been the means of keeping all the constituent parts of the British Empire together during the past 100 years or more.

Sir Archibald Weigall

MEN who want to preserve peace can generally find the way to do it.

James Byrnes, former U.S. State Secretary

All-In Harvest

AT New Mills in Derbyshire, an industrial area set amid glorious Peak scenery, the harvest festival this year was a comprehensive one. Not only were the fruits of the field and farm seen in the parish church as a thank-offering for good crops and glorious weather; unexpected offerings were there too. The vicar, with wise insight, had spoken to the manufacturing firms of his parish about their harvest festival, and the result was a church display of such diverse goods as printed calico, emery-paper, toffees, saucepans, quarried stone, tractor parts, and hand-knitted goods.

This all-in harvest festival was a reminder to the congregation that "all good gifts around us" owe their origin to the Creator. The deep gulf between industry and religion can be bridged by such imaginative acts as this. Here, truly, was an effective sermon on the great truth of man's dependence on God.

LIVE WIRES

SIR JOHN MAUD, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, has made a plea for men and women to live with more zest, instead of merely watching and listening from armchairs.

Sir John has sounded a salutary challenge to youth. It is the "live wires" and not the onlookers, the do-ers and not the grumblers, who make a nation great; and the more we have of them the better and the quicker we shall forge ahead.

AUTUMN'S ROYAL DAISY

THE rustic family of ox-eyes claim a royal cousin, clad in purple and gold, Pearl, ruby, fleecy colours such as fold

The couching sun, and with a lofty name, Chrysanthemum.

William Allingham

Pathfinders Still

A NISSEN hut has been converted into a centre for the Youth Clubs of Huntingdon. But it is no ordinary Nissen hut. During the war it was the Operations Room of Pathfinder Force of the R.A.F. Here were briefed the crews of the aircraft which, night after night, flew over enemy territory to mark the targets for our bombers, and in the room there is still the briefing board which was used then.

In opening the centre recently, the Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, Lord De Ramsey, told of the hut's wartime use, and remarked, "It is most fitting that their spirit and enterprise should be carried on here in time of peace by young people."

The young folk who will use the centre have rewired it for electricity, put in the plumbing, and redecorated the interior themselves.

Castle Hill House, a dignified old building in whose grounds the hut stands, was the headquarters of Pathfinder Force, and is now the home of the Agricultural Executive Committee. Truly, Huntingdonshire is turning its swords into ploughshares and its spears into pruning hooks.

Harmony



Two of the young competitors in the All-Britain Solo Championships for brass instrument players held recently in London.

SCOTTISH SKI-ING

Now that winter sports enthusiasts are going to find it well-nigh impossible to go abroad Scotland is putting in a bold alternative claim for their attention.

The Scottish Tourist Board, along with the Central Council of Physical Recreation and the Scottish Ski Club, are making plans to cope with a greater flow of winter tourists; and already a list has been compiled of hotels which have wisely stored enough logs to guarantee a fire in every room. It is hoped also to establish an all-the-year-round ski-ing and mountaineering school in Glenmore Lodge, at the very foot of the Cairngorms.

Only in recent years have the ski-ing slopes of the Highlands attracted the attention they deserve. The four favourite ski-ing districts are the Cairngorm, Cairnwell, Drumochter, Loch Tay areas. Then there is curling in plenty, and as many skating facilities as could be desired, provided the weather is suitable.

BRITAIN'S CAVE OF ALADDIN

A Ruby Worn on the Field of Agincourt

BRITAIN'S Crown Jewels, which are worth £20,000,000, are once more on view at the Tower of London. Recently this fairy-tale treasure in real life was carefully transported in a very ordinary-looking van from the Crown jewellers to the Tower.

In the Jewel House at the Tower six Guardsmen, their sentry-beats floodlit, keep watch and ward over the glittering scene, which is like an Aladdin's cave of lustrous, flashing magnificence.

These wondrous gems are themselves a cavalcade of history and many of them have romantic stories. Of these stories the most romantic, perhaps, is that of the resplendent ruby, set in the King's crown, which was originally given to the Black Prince by Pedro of Castille. Henry V wore it in his helmet at Agincourt. His helmet was severed but that part which held the ruby was saved. It was nearly lost again in the time of the Commonwealth when the regalia was dispersed. The glowing ruby was sold, among battered oddments, for four shillings! A loyalist bought this bargain and sold it back to King Charles II after the Restoration.

Fragments of History

In the King's crown are other gems which are like fragments of English history since the Wars of the Roses. There are pearls worn by Queen Elizabeth, sapphires that belonged to the Stuarts, and a sapphire said to have been in Edward the Confessor's coronation ring before the Normans came. Altogether in the Imperial crown there are 3000 diamonds and nearly 300 pearls. They are a dazzling array, but they are raised to a still higher glory by part of the enormous Cullinan diamond which, when found near Pretoria in 1905, was four inches long. It then resembled a lump of washing soda and was sent to England by ordinary registered post!

After it was cut and polished it flashed with a thousand beams and colours. Another part of it, as big as a bantam's egg, afire with light, lustre, and loveliness, is set in the Royal Sceptre.

The most travelled of the Crown Jewels is the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond in the

Queen's crown. This "mountain of light," as an Eastern prince impulsively called it when first he saw it, caused wars and assassinations in India, Persia, and Afghanistan before it came into Britain's possession after the annexation of the Punjab in 1849.

Forgotten Diamond

Sir John Lawrence, who was responsible for it, put it aside and forgot about it! He was too busy organising the new province to bother about diamonds. The Home Government reminded him about the Koh-i-Noor and he found it in an old, unlocked dispatch case. It was brought to England for the Great Exhibition of 1851, but suffered the indignity of being reduced in weight and of travelling to and from the Bank of England in a four-wheeled cab whenever Queen Victoria wanted to wear it!

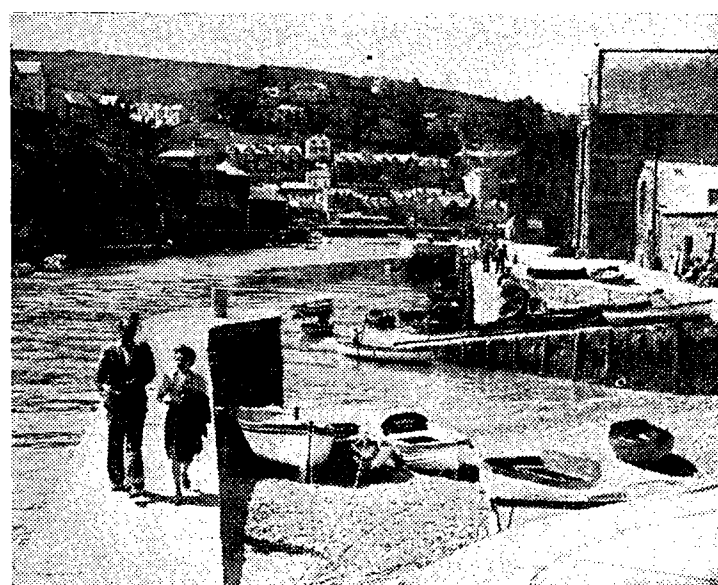
Among other historic pieces in the Crown Jewels are the spoon used for anointing the King, and the golden eagle (ampulla) containing the oil, both of which served at the coronation of King John.

Everything of meaning and mystic significance for a coronation is here; it is a regalia befitting the ruler of the greatest Commonwealth of free nations the world has ever seen.

A WORDLESS PLAY

THE first performance of an unusual kind of play was given recently at Wakefield in Yorkshire. The play had been written specially for deaf people, and therefore did not have a single word of dialogue. It was a revival of the old English art of mummery with modern dress, modern gestures, and modern plot. It consisted of five acts, and was written by Miss Iyle Innes of Leeds.

The success of the venture is a tribute to the Wakefield Hard of Hearing Club. The club was formed by Mr Arthur Williams, an expert lip-reader, with the object of bringing some social life to people who live in a silent world.



THIS ENGLAND

The fishing town of Looe, on the south coast of Cornwall

The Princess On the Clyde

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S visit to Clydebank to launch the 32,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner Caronia this week will be her third visit to the famous John Brown shipbuilding yards.

As a little girl, the Princess stood tiptoe on the launching dais when her mother launched the giant liner Queen Elizabeth. Later, in her teens, she came to Clydebank for the launch of the mighty battleship Vanguard.

Already the launch of the Caronia has been rehearsed in miniature by sending a model down tiny slipways.

Before the Princess presses the button which will free the Caronia, the largest vessel now under construction in the world, 200 carpenters will be toiling in the gloom under the ship driving out with sledge hammers the forest of supporting timber shores. Using battering-rams, other men will drive out many of the keel blocks on which the hull is squatting. This will be done to remove any hindering obstruction likely to prevent her progress down the slips into the water. Timber cleared below, the carpenters will dash out and the 20,000-ton hull (Caronia's launching weight) will be prevented from moving prematurely down the slipways by four giant launching machines pressing hard on the keel.

Then the All Clear signal will be flashed to the launching dais. The Princess will press the button, the electric current supplying power to the launching machines will be cut off, and the machines will drop away to allow the vessel to start on her 75-second run into the water. Thus, another grand Clyde-built ship will become waterborne.

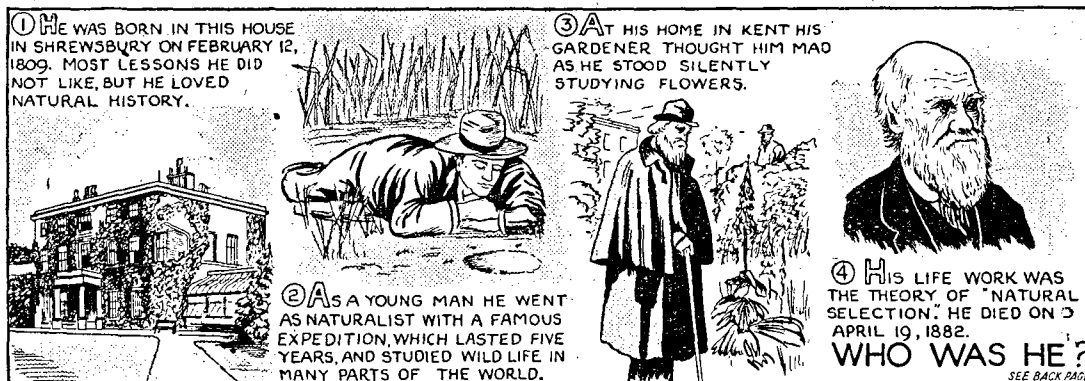
STILL TICKING

AN elderly resident of Germiston, in South Africa, owns a clock which was taken there by a settler in 1820, and is still going strong. It was taken out by a Mr Philip Frost, of Holt in Norfolk, in the barque Ocean. The date on the face of the clock is 1819.

The present owner, Mr. Ethelred Frost, aged 72, is not sure of the place of manufacture, and it is thought that of its kind it is the oldest clock in the Union.

WHO WAS HE?

Picture-Story of a Great Naturalist



NEW LAURELS FOR BRITAIN'S SPORTING GIRLS

WITH international sporting rivalry so much in the air it is encouraging and inspiring writes the C.N. Sportsman, to read of the successes of Britain's sports girls during the past few months. Seldom has this country been able to look to future international events with such confidence. In practically every branch of sport there are British girls on the threshold of fame.

In the water our girls have gained many laurels, and they should give a good account of themselves in the Olympic Games next summer. Among these British Olympic swimming "hopes" is Cathie Gibson, the 16-year-old Motherwell girl, who

has already set up many amazing records; mainly over the middle-sprint distances. Cathie, who was a close friend of much-lamented Nancy Riach, deserves to succeed, for she practises hard—often as much as six hours a day—and she is as much at home in the water as out of it.

Margaret Wellington, Molly Tancock, and 14-year-old Margaret Girvan and Eleanor Gordon, are other names that may soon be well to the forefront in swimming news.

There are three young ladies in particular who are likely to play a big part in the British skating championships in December; and then, next year, in the Olympics

—at least, that is what they all hope.

Bridget Shirley Adams, 19-year-old, daughter of a Harley Street doctor, is out on the Wembley ice around half-past seven each morning and spends more than five hours a day at practice. Jill Linzee, of Woking, who is not yet 18, and has been cutting figures on the ice since she was nine, also believes in spending many hours a day on the ice.

The youngest of these ice "hopes," however, is 16-year-old Jeanette Altwegg, who has two strings to her sporting bow, for she was runner-up in the Girls' Junior Tennis Championship last summer.

In the realms of tennis a well-known coach stated recently that the standard of play among the youth of this country is better than for many years past, giving him the utmost confidence in the future. At 19, Joy Gannon, of Hurlingham, already is stepping up among the stars of the courts, both in this country and in the States.

On the athletics field the most outstanding girl is perhaps Maureen Gardner, 19-year-old Oxford teacher of ballet dancing, who is considered to be among the three best woman hurdlers in the world. During the summer she succeeded in breaking the British 80 metres record on four occasions.

Good luck to these and all the other young sporting girls of Britain!

Laws For All Road Users

RECKLESS pedestrians and cyclists will, like careless motorists, be liable to prosecution, if the final report of the Ministry of Transport's Road Safety Committee (Stationery Office, 2s 6d) is adopted by the Government.

The Committee suggests it should be made an offence for a pedestrian to run across the road and impede a stream of traffic that has been released by a policeman or by traffic lights. Pedestrians who disobey the signals of a police officer directing traffic would also be prosecuted, and also those who cross the road where there are pavement guard rails.

Cyclists, too, should be stopped by the police as motorists are,

and even prosecuted for reckless or careless riding. Cyclists should also be required to report accidents in which personal injury is caused.

There will be an end of faulty motor vehicles on the roads, cars with inefficient brakes and other defects, if the Committee's suggestion for the compulsory inspection at public testing stations of motor vehicles is made law. Under such a law motor vehicles would be regularly inspected to see that their brakes, steering, alignment of wheels, tyres, indicators, headlights, dipping mechanisms, and other factors likely to affect road safety were all in good order.

These are all Safety First measures long overdue.

The Coffee-Pot Was Number 1

Nor long ago an exhibition was held at Ashford, in Kent, to mark the centenary of the great railway works there, and the Southern Railway has published an interesting illustrated book called Ashford Works Centenary (2s).

One hundred years ago there was just a cluster of labourers' cottages in the Kent fields outside the market town of Ashford, where the old South Eastern Railway intended to establish their works. In 1848 work began on the first locomotive to be completed at the new works. It was appropriately called "The Coffee Pot," for it had an upright boiler with a chimney on top! Its purpose was to take the directors and chief engineer of the railway on their inspections of the line. Old Coffee Pot retired in 1861 and was given a job at the pump-house at Redhill.

Today Ashford Railway Works cover 67 acres and employ over 2000 men and women. Last year 1786 wagons were built there, and from January to June this year 977 all-steel 16-ton mineral wagons were produced—at the rate of one an hour.

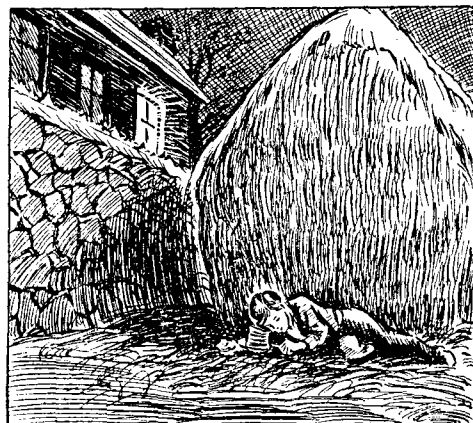
The works played a dauntless part in the war. German planes could reach Ashford in seven minutes from airfields across the Channel, yet work went on in spite of nearly 3000 red warnings, and in 1941-2 a record was created when 1600 12-ton wagons for shipment to Persia were built in 12 weeks.

Ashford railway workers have indeed reason to be proud of their famous institution's great service for British railways.

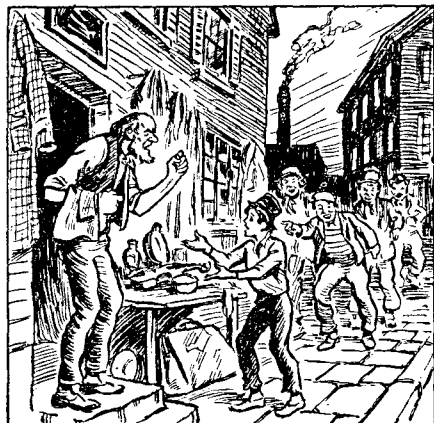
NURSERY STUDENTS

THE National Examination Board will, from January 1 next year, award three types of certificate to girls who have trained as Nursery Students for two years. The first certificate is for candidates who have been trained to care for and educate—according to modern methods—children up to five years of age. The second certificate is for girls who have been trained only with children up to two; and the third is for those who have trained only with children from two to five.

DAVID COPPERFIELD—A Picture Version of the Immortal Story by Charles Dickens



On the first evening of his walk to Dover to find his aunt, David reached Blackheath. He had nowhere to sleep and felt cold, for he had sold his waistcoat to buy food. He remembered there had been a haystack behind the wall of his old school. He found it and crept under it, thinking enviously of the boys in bed close by.



The next night he slept out near Chatham. At daybreak he was terribly hungry, and decided to sell his jacket. The shopkeeper was a blackguard who took his jacket but refused, at first, to pay him. All day David waited, pleading for his money. At last the man gave him fourpence and he plodded on.



At length the little waif arrived in Dover. But he had no idea whether his aunt lived there or at Folkestone, Hythe, or Sandgate. A kindly fly-driver whom he asked, said: "Is Miss Trotwood a stiff, gruffish, sharp old lady?" David had heard Aunt Betsey was rather stern. The man directed him to a house on the cliffs.



David wondered how his aunt, whom he had never seen, would receive him. For he was ragged, and his shoes had burst. He found her in her garden. "Go away! No boys!" she snapped. "Please, Aunt, I'm your nephew," he faltered. At that Miss Trotwood sat down flat on the garden path.

Will David's strict aunt own him? See next week's instalment

MARS AND SATURN

By the C.N. Astronomer

MARS and Saturn, which have for so long adorned the morning sky, may now be seen in the late evening, Mars rising about eleven o'clock and Saturn soon after. They are in the east and are very low down even at midnight, but they rise several minutes earlier week by week.

These planets are at present easier to observe in the early morning, when they are high in the south between five and six o'clock. The star-map shows both Mars and Saturn in the positions they now occupy relative to the bright star Regulus, which is to the left of the planets in the morning but appears below them at night. The arrows indicate the extent to which Mars and Saturn will travel during the next fortnight.

Mars appears to be racing after Saturn, and by next Tuesday will, as it were, draw level with Saturn. After this Mars will speed ahead toward Regulus, to which he will appear to pass very close a fortnight later. This planetary race is, however, only apparent and due to our point of view, for Mars is only 131 million miles away, whereas Saturn is 869 million miles distant.

Actually both Mars and Saturn are travelling away from us. Mars at the average rate of about 900 miles a minute and Saturn at about 350 miles a minute; but as our world is rolling along at about 1100 miles a minute she is consequently reducing the distance, and will continue to do so until she passes them in her orbit next year.

Meanwhile, these two planets will continue to grow brighter and apparently larger as their distance is reduced. This will be particularly noticeable in the case of Mars, which in only a month's time will be 22 million miles nearer to us. His increase in brilliance will be relatively much greater than that of Saturn, and he will acquire a still more reddish hue.

The Sandy Planet

This distinctive tint of Mars is not, as in the case of the reddish stars, due to fire or reddish flames but to the absence of clouds. When, however, ordinary atmospheric white clouds are present over large areas of the planet's surface, then Mars presents a more whitish hue. These Martian clouds resembling whitish mists are only an occasional feature over the wide equatorial regions, where there is but little sea and no oceans. Instead there are wide belts of orange-tinted desert of sand and sandstone, largely impregnated with iron—a kind of vast Sahara almost encircling Mars.

This arid belt, in places nearly 2000 miles wide, is sometimes turned more directly toward us, and then Mars presents a more reddish hue. This state of things will come about this winter, so it is probable that the planet may appear more roseate than when the polar regions are more in evidence. The contrast of Mars with the leaden hue of Saturn and the white of Regulus is very obvious.

G. F. M.

Conqueror of Pain

ON the night of November 4, just 100 years ago, there was a strange scene in a certain professor's house in Edinburgh. The professor and his two assistants sat round a table, each with a tumbler from which he inhaled deeply. Suddenly the professor slipped unconscious to the floor; and when he regained consciousness a few minutes later he saw one of his companions insensible in his chair, and the other under the table kicking violently.

The house was the home of Professor James Young Simpson, and he had just discovered chloroform! Several years before, sickened by the suffering he had witnessed in the operating theatre when the patient was fully conscious, James Simpson had vowed that he would find some means to relieve the suffering. He had even tried mesmerism in an effort to find a solution to the problem.

Daring Experiments

Then in 1846 came the news from America of the successful use of ether as an anaesthetic in surgery. This set Simpson on the right path, and almost nightly after that he himself, or in the company of his two assistants, tried to find the perfect anaesthetic. They were brave men, never hesitating to experiment upon themselves with chemicals whose effects might well have been fatal. Fortunately, the great discovery of chloroform was made before any serious mishap occurred, and in a single night Simpson made himself famous.

Curiously enough, the use of chloroform met with much opposition at first. Some people suspected quackery. Others held that it undermined religion. "Is it not against nature to chloroform people?" an Irish lady asked him once. Simpson's reply was swift. "Is it not," he answered, "unnatural for you to have been carried over from Ireland in a steamboat against wind and tide?"

Results soon proved how great was the boon which he had bestowed upon mankind. A few

days after the discovery, a Highland boy was operated on in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, under the influence of chloroform administered by Simpson. A large fragment of diseased bone was removed from his arm, but the boy felt nothing and slept soundly after the operation. The nightmare of pain had been banished from the operating theatre.

Sir James Young Simpson was born at Bathgate, West Lothian, on June 7, 1811. His father was the village baker, and when Simpson was a boy he had often to learn his lessons and keep shop at the same time. He was a resourceful lad, however, and often used the floury counter as a slate on which to do his sums.

At Edinburgh University he suddenly developed an interest in medicine, and thereafter his life's path lay clear before him. A brilliant student, he was made professor at the early age of 29, and established a great reputation in Edinburgh both as a lecturer and a practitioner.

A Greek Emblem

Honours were showered upon him after his wonderful discovery, but they left him completely unspoilt. "Victo Dolore" (Pain has been conquered) was the motto he chose when he was awarded a title, and he took for his crest the healing rod of Aesculapius, the Greek god of medicine. That he had saved mankind immeasurable and needless suffering was reward enough for James Simpson. In the words of the poet, he was "a ministering angel," and countless millions have lived to bless his name.

GUM LEAVES FOR TWO

THERE was an unusual addition to the menu on a Trans-Australia Skymaster the other day. The usual hot meals for the passengers were served, but the hostesses also served gum leaves—to two koala bears which were being flown from Melbourne to Perth. The first pair of koala bears to travel by air, they were treated as distinguished guests and were carried in the forward pilot compartment where there was an even temperature.

These two bears are the first of eight which will be established

at Yanchep Park, near Perth in Western Australia, and every effort will be made to acclimatise them. Months before their arrival more than 300 special gum trees were planted so that the animals could live under natural conditions and have suitable food.

Koalas, which are gentle animals without any known vice, live entirely on gum leaves, mainly the young shoots at the ends of the branches. They do not drink any liquid, the gum leaves containing sufficient.

Geography Made to Live

AMONG the interesting things in Our Merchant Ships, the current bulletin of the British Ship Adoption Society, is a picture of a 148-year-old schooner which is still sailing. She is the Lisa, built in 1799, and today trading on Lake Vaner, Sweden.

The Society now has a membership of over 800 schools, each of which has "adopted" a merchant ship, with whose ship's company it regularly corresponds. Visits, too, are often paid to their adopted ships.

How fruitful these links are is illustrated by the headmaster of a Welsh school, who writes:

Last week I dropped into a geography lesson on South America. As the lesson developed, repeated use was made of specimens which had been previously presented to the school by Captain Lindsey when his ship was trading with British Guiana. Seldom have I seen a lesson become more alive than this one; it seemed as if the whole class was able to see things as they really are in that part of the world when specimens of alligator (complete with egg), balata rubber, greenheart wood, together with actual photographs, were produced by the teacher.

BSA facts on STRENGTH, SPEEDINESS AND SMARTNESS

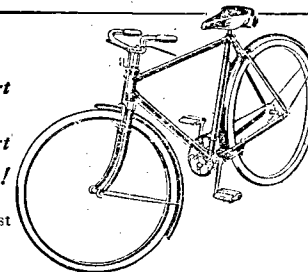


STRENGTH C. I. Thornton, famous Yorkshire cricketer, made several hits of 150-160 yards.



SPEED The Cheetah, probably the fastest of all animals, is used in India and Persia for hunting antelopes and other game.

SMARTNESS At the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, the King's Dirk is awarded to the best all-round cadet. Smartness scores points, of course!

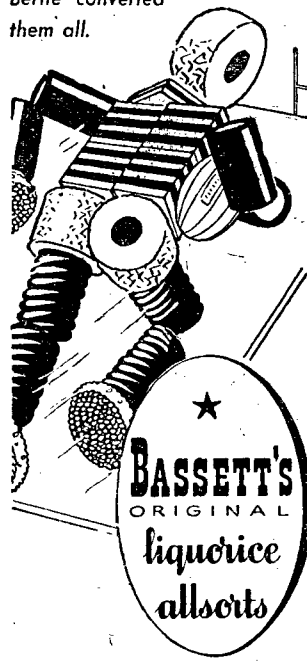


*It's strong, it's speedy and it's smart
Reliable in every way
The pride of any schoolboy's heart
It's time you had a B.S.A.!*

Free—Fully-Illustrated Catalogue! Just send a postcard to

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD., 25 ARMOURY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, 11.

AT TWICKENHAM:
Bertie 'converted'
them all.



ARE CARS YOUR HOBBY?

You should see the first of a series of booklets on British Cars.

WOLSELEY CARS 1919-1946.

Contains 48 pages, 39 photographs, with accurate recognition features for all models on the road today, with a key to all Registration Letters. Obtainable from book-sellers, or send postal order for 1s. 6d. to: OFFEN PUBLISHING CO., 47 West Street, Dorking, Surrey.

GREAT SURPLUS OFFER

PARATROOP

45/- POST ETC.

BINOCULARS

Most compact Binoculars. Weigh 7 oz. Cry clear lenses. Ideal for holidays, sports, events, 45/-. Post, etc., 1/-.

W.D. my lens size Binoculars, case and leather. £3 10s., post etc., 1/-.

Very special SUPPLIES LTD. (Dept. CN/BIN/3), 196-200 HEADQUARTER & GENT Coldharbour Lane, Lond

WANTED

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of an empty Brooke Bond Coffee Essence bottle is asked to collect it and hand it over to the grocer, who will pay 1d. for each one.

True, the reward isn't big, but the virtue of a good deed is often a reward in itself. By collecting these bottles, you will be really helping in the national bottle-shortage emergency.

Every single bottle counts.

Brooke Bond
Coffee & Chicory Essence

Famous for drawing!

For over a century Gillott's have made the finest quality and the widest range of drawing pens in the world... the favourites of famous artists. At present supplies may be limited, but the excellence persists.

Gillott's Pens

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS LTD. VICTORIA WORKS, 75, 6d. in case, etc.

Achromatic model available. NEW U.S.A. post 1/-. Telescopic BOOTS, rubber soles, WATERPROOF 2/6, post, etc. Waterproof, 5 Pns. 2/6 or Gauntlets, post free.

Electric, 55/-, post etc., 1/5.

Fully-Admiralty Combined Stove Gas Lantern, 3 in 1. Sherrin cable paraffin burner, 35/-. Carr. etc., 5/-.

Ex-Railway and Ship Tarpaulins. 70 sq. ft. 20/-, 140 sq. ft. £2 10s.; 280 sq. ft. £5. Approx. 360 sq. ft. £8. Approx. 720 sq. ft. £12, all waterproof and including carriage.

SUPPLIES LTD. (Dept. CN/BIN/3), 196-200 HEADQUARTER & GENT Coldharbour Lane, Lond

THE BRAN TUB

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

JACK suddenly began to take an interest in table etiquette.

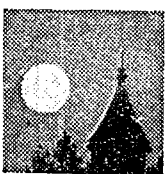
"If I were invited out to dinner, Mummy, should I be right in eating jam tart with a fork?"

"Certainly, dear," replied Mother.

"You haven't a jam tart that I could practise on, have you, Mummy?"

Other Worlds

IN the evening Saturn and Mars are very low in the east. In the morning



Saturn and Mars are in the south-east. The picture shows the moon at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, October 28.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Wary Mr Prickles. "We've a hedgehog in our garden," Don told Farmer Gray. "He comes when it's dusk and we give him a saucer of milk," chimed in Ann.

"He must have sharp eyes," continued Don, "because we creep up and try to watch him drinking, but he either scuttles off or rolls up in a ball."

"Hedgehogs have poor sight," said the farmer, "but they are highly sensitive to vibrations. That is why your hedgehog can tell you are approaching. If you do not scare him he will soon become tame. Hedgehogs are useful visitors to a garden because they eat many pests."

BEDTIME CORNER

The Ruins on the Cliff

"Let's visit the old ruins this afternoon," suggested John to his sister Paula, "we haven't been there before."

Paula and John were spending a week-end with their uncle in the country; and nearby were the ruins of an old house. Paula agreed, and they set off.

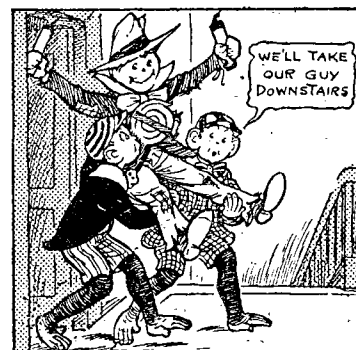
They had a climb to reach the ruins, which were on the edge of a small cliff. It was not a hard climb and they quickly got to the top. They had great fun exploring the ruins and playing games; but soon it began to get dark.

"Come on, Paula," said John. "It's getting late and we had better go home." So the two children began scrambling down the cliff face. But Paula found that getting down was much harder than getting up, and she became stuck on a small ledge.

"Come on, slowcoach," called John as he reached the time. "You are taking a

Paula immediately slid down and "I can't," she said, "I'm frightened." John yelled, "I'm startled. He saw her up, not help, and called to could stay there."

"I'll get someone to help you," he said, as he dashed away. But suddenly his foot caught in a root of a tree and



With Guy Fawkes night near Jacko and Chimp decided to have a rehearsal.



Sliding him down the banisters was much easier than carrying him down.



But Mother Jacko had a shock when she saw her strange "visitor."

A Queer Visitor to Jacko's Home

Who Was He?

THE man in the picture-story on page 6 was Charles Darwin.

RODDY



"Oh! I wish he would stop barking up the wrong tree!"

What Am I?

I AM a boy, I am a girl.

I am the slightest, too, of blows.

I'm also that when turned around—

Or something through which water flows.

Another shuffle, and you'll find I'm suitable, or else inclined.

Answer next week

Wisdom of Shakespeare

OUR doubts are traitors, And make us lose the good we oft might win By fearing to attempt.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

What are they? Nuts (stun)

FLOW	PLAY
LAP	FLAME
OYEZ	ERAS
UNOMADS	
RS	OAT ST
HELPER	R
AERO	DINE
RANGE	MOA
TREY	NEWT

Children's Hour

BB C programmes from Wednesday, October 29, to Tuesday, November 4.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Toytown Adventures. 5.30 Book Review. Northern Ireland, 5.0 Fun and Games at Hallowe'en; Can You Beat It?; News Talk; Songs. North, 5.30 Belle Vue Zoo Artists.

THURSDAY, 5.0 The Cat and the Fiddle; Young Artists. 5.40 Swallows and Amazons (Part 4). Midland, 5.0 A Bobby Brewster Story; Violin; A Visit to a Lightship. North, 5.0 Mystery at Lindisfarne (Part 3). Scottish, 5.0 A Story; Scottish Dance Music; Songs. West, 5.0 A Peps Adventure; West Country Artists.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Nicholas Thomas Gets into Trouble (5); Uncle Heliotrope (Part 5). Scottish, 5.0 Party Games; Jamie's Hallowe'en—A play.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Kirkintilloch Choir, Scotland, and the Snowflakes Choir, Wales. 5.35 All Round the Countryside. North, 5.0 Wandering with Nomad; Competition Results.

SUNDAY, 5.0 John Halifax, Gentleman (Part 4).

MONDAY, 5.0 Badger's Moon (Part 4). 5.25 Cowleaze Farm.

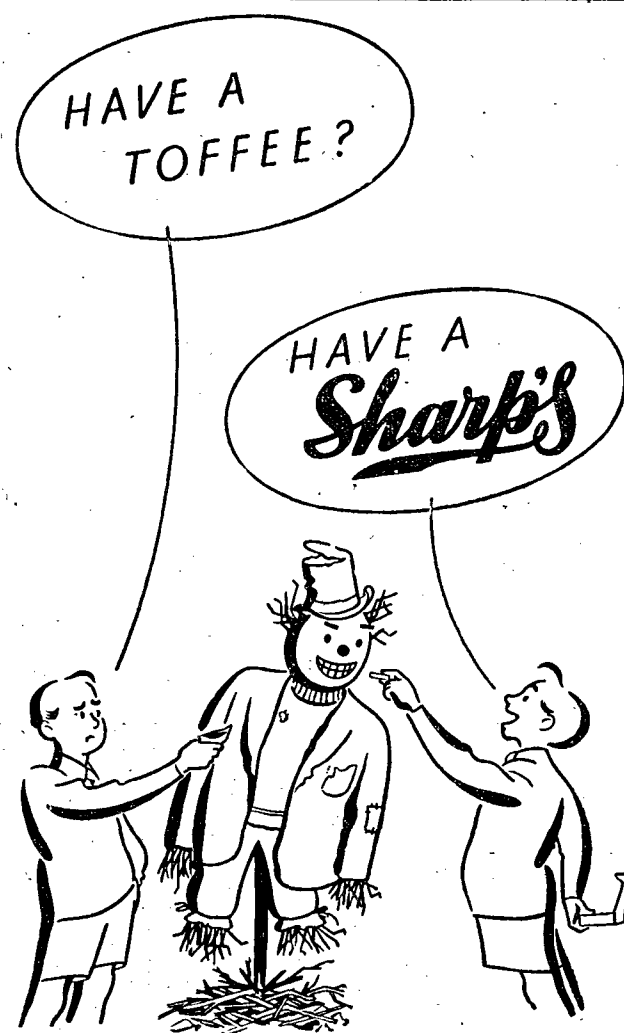
TUESDAY, 5.0 Records; A Story; Folk Songs. 5.40 I Wish I Could Draw—a Talk. Midland, 5.30 The Broom Goes to Market; Choir of St John's Secondary Modern School, Mansfield; Winter Lanes—a Talk. Northern Ireland, 5.0 The Cub Reporters (Part 2); Look at the Stars (2); Songs; Piano Duets. Scottish, 5.0 Tales of a Wandering Cat; Surprise Party.

C N PAINTING TEST

READERS taking part in the C N Autumn-term Painting Test, full particulars of which have appeared in our three previous issues, should remember that they now have approximately one month in which to complete their paintings from the three different subject pictures. Monday, December 1, is the last day for receiving entries.

A further Token is given below, and entrants are reminded that one must be affixed to each picture submitted. The address for entries is:

C N Autumn Painting Test, Room 171, The Fleetway House, London, EC4 (Comp).



Sharp's SPECIALISE
IN MAKING **TOFFEE**

EDWARD SHARP & SONS LTD.
of Maidstone,
"THE TOFFEE SPECIALISTS"



C N TOKEN

The Children's Newspaper is published in England and published every Tuesday by the Proprietors, The Amalgamated Press Ltd, The Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, EC4. Editorial Offices: John Carpenter House, 10, Carpenter Street, London, EC4. Advertisement Offices: Tallis House, Tallis Street, London, EC4. It is registered as a newspaper for transmission by Canadian Magazine Post. Sole Agent for Australia and New Zealand: Messrs Gordon & Gotch, Ltd; and for South Africa: Central News Agency, Ltd. Postage: Inland 1d; Abroad 3d. S.S.